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TRAILING ARBUTUS

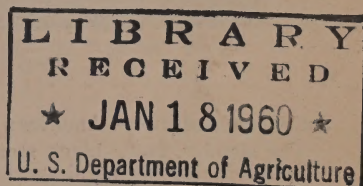
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Grown in Vermont—It's Hardy

Putney's

1960



GARDEN BOOK

PUTNEY NURSERY, INC. • PUTNEY, VERMONT

HARDY FERNS OF NEW ENGLAND

One of the most useful of all groups of plants is that of the Hardy Ferns. Their value is being recognized more each year. There are many places which may be enhanced by their grace and beauty—the rockery, the woodland pathway, the brookside or border of the pond, or the north side of a building where nothing else will grow. Many places may be made more attractive by adding Ferns.

PRICES: 60c each. 10 or more of the same variety, 50c each. Write for special quantity prices.



***Adiantum pedatum*—American Maidenhair.**

The slender, ivory black stems, crowned with indescribably beautiful spreading fronds, mingle with bloodroot, the baneberries, and Jack-in-the-Pulpit of the rich hardwoods. Try it with old fashioned bleedingheart. Two feet tall.

***Asplenium platyneuron*—Ebony Spleenwort.**

Ebony stems, slender and graceful, grow six to twelve inches tall among the moist shaded rocks or glades in the woodland. Does well with sharplobed hepaticas. **75c each.**

***A. trichomanes*—Maidenhair Spleenwort.**

Daintiest of all, with clumps of slender fronds four to six inches tall, growing in clefts of the rocks. Must have some shade. **75c each.**

***Athyrium filixfemina*—Lady Fern.**

Easiest fern to grow. Very graceful and grows in any good, humusy soil. Prefers light shade, but tolerates full sun in northern states. 2 to 3 feet.

***Botrychium virginianum*—Rattlesnake Fern.**

From the dry, open woods. One to two feet. A single, spreading frond half the height of the fruit stalks.

***Camptosorus rhizophyllus*—Walking Fern.**

An unusual fern from the limestone cliffs. A clump of single fronds, four to ten inches long, which taper at the end and root from the tips. Must have plenty of shade. **75c each.**

HARTFORD FERN

***Lygodium palmatum* Hartford (Climbing) Fern.** A very rare and interesting climbing or trailing fern. When planted in a humus-rich, acid soil, it will grow 4 or 5 feet. Unusual maple-like leaves. **\$1.50 each.**

***Cystopteris bulbifera*—Berry Fern.**

Graceful, slender fronds to 3 feet. Small green "berries" on underside of frond, fall and start new plants. Moist shade.

***C. fragilis*—Fragile Fern.**

Delicate, 10 inch fronds, root-stock creeping. Quite adaptable.

Dennstedtia punctilobula—Hayscented Fern.

For sun, or open shade. Graceful, twelve inch fronds which form dense mats, as this species spreads from the roots. Fragrant when crushed. Sold in small sods.

Dryopteris disjuncta—Oak Fern.

A tiny little four to six inch fellow, with triangular fronds. Continually sending up new fronds all summer and spreading from the roots. In moist woodland.

D. filixmas—Male Fern.

One of the less common of this family. 9-18 inches, shade.

D. goldiana—Goldie's Fern.

Rare. The largest of the woodferns, attaining four feet and being nearly evergreen. For rich, moist woods. \$1.00 each. Only one to a customer.

D. marginalis—Evergreen Woodfern.

A true evergreen frond, thick and dark green; twelve to eighteen inches long. One of the best woodferns.

D. phegopteris—Narrow Beechfern.

An eight-inch, heart shaped frond of the drier woods. Grows also with Oakfern in moister soil.

D. spinulosa, var. intermedia—Fancy Fern.

Spinulose woodferns are the lacy-cut, often evergreen, ferns of the woodland, frequently gathered for use by florists.

Osmunda cinnamomea—Cinnamon Fern.

In open or shaded bogs this attains four feet. Also grows in dry soil. Our most cosmopolitan species.

O. claytoniana—Interrupted Fern.

Probably our largest species, in rich woods or bogs making nearly six feet.

O. regalis—Royal Fern.

Unfolding fronds in the spring are almost wine-colored. Prized for its symmetry and broad, graceful fronds. Grows on moist, open hillsides and in shady bogs. Three to five feet.



MAIDENHAIR FERNS

Polypodium vulgare—Common Polypody.

Six to eight inches tall, it grows in mats on rocks and ledges. For shade. Evergreen.

Polystichum acrostichoides—Christmas Fern.

A true evergreen, with one to two-foot fronds. Succeeds in almost any rich woods soil. Does well among the rocks with maidenhair and evergreen woodfern.

Pteritis nodulosa—Ostrich Fern.

A giant fern that grows along the banks of streams and ponds. Of a graceful, plummy growth to six feet. Sun or shade.

Woodsia ilvensis—Rusty Woodsia.

At home in rock crevices in full sun. Pretty, woolly fronds four to eight inches tall. Often becomes dormant in August, defoliating in September. 75c each.

WILDFLOWERS

Many kinds of wildflowers are commonly accepted garden plants and will be found listed under perennials. Those offered on these pages are found only rarely in the garden border, or else demand special treatment. It sometimes happens that flowers, which here in Vermont grow in full sun, may succeed far south if given full shade. But let us suggest that your wildflower garden consists mostly of the reliables, adding each season a few new or harder to grow varieties which appeal to you.

PRICES (except as otherwise noted): 60c each. 10 or more of the same variety at 50c each. Write for special quantity prices.

Actaea alba—White Baneberry.

Often called "Doll's Eyes" because each of its clustered white berries is tipped with a black "pupil." Preceding the berries are feathery, cream-white flowers in May. Easily grown in light to dense shade in leafmold. 18 inches or taller. 75c each.

A. rubra—Red Baneberry.

One of the most permanent wildflowers in gardens. Fluffy white flowers in May succeeded by bright red berries in July. Rich, moist soil in shade. 2 feet.

Aquilegia canadensis—American Columbine.

Jaunty little gold and scarlet jester's caps nod on slender stems in May and June. Choice for rock garden or ledge pockets. Sun or shade; almost any soil. 12 inches.

Arisaema dracontium—Dragonroot. Green Dragon.

Blooms in May a little after Jack-in-the-Pulpit. Unique flowers with spadix long and tapering like a bayonet. Plant some Green Dragons to guard your "Jacks." Moist soil in partial shade. 12 inches.

WILDFLOWERS—continued

A. triphyllum—Jack-in-the-Pulpit.

"Indian-turnip," too, because the redmen are said to have made flour from its bitter bulbs. Fascinating, hooded, green or green-and-brown-striped blooms in May are followed by red berries in summer. Moist soil in partial shade. 12 to 18 inches.

Asarum canadense—Wild Ginger.

Difficult to find in the woods because the maroon, inch-wide blooms in late April or early May barely peek out from the shelter of the fuzzy, gray-green, heart-shaped leaves. Rich woods soil in partial shade. 3 to 4 inches.

A. shuttleworthii—Evergreen Wild Ginger.

Shining, leathery leaves more pointed than *A. canadense*. Forms handsome clumps to 6 inches. 75c each.

Asclepias tuberosa—Butterflyweed.

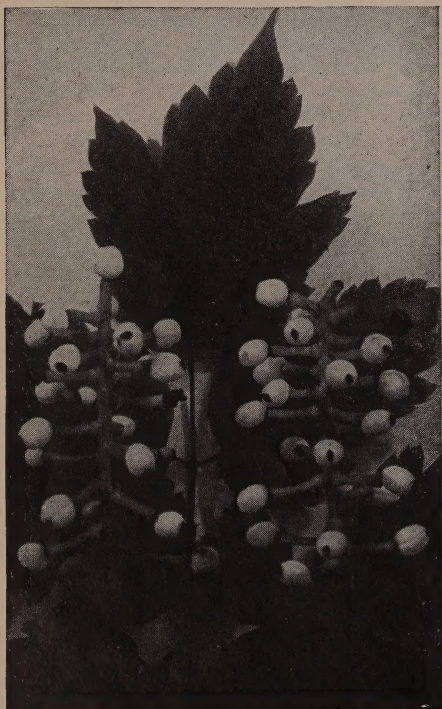
Brilliant orange flowers in July and August. For the open field or garden border in sun. 2 feet.

Calla palustris—Wild Calla.

Waxy white flowers in June like the old-fashioned indoor Calla Lily, only smaller. Cardinal red fruit follows the blossom. For the shady bog or border of your pool or stream. 5 to 12 inches.

Caltha palustris—Marsh Marigold.

Also called "American Cowslip." Relished by farm folks for early "greens" but prized by gardeners for its radiant cups of gold in profuse clusters above bright green leaves in early May. Ideal for bog gardens but grows in any reasonably moist, rich soil in sun or light shade. 12 inches.



WHITE BANEBERRY IN FRUIT



CALTHA PALUSTRIS

Campanula rotundifolia—Harebells.

Cosmopolitan, it's also called "Bluebells of Scotland." Dainty, airy bells of brightest blue on wiry stems from early June until frost. Grows on windy and sea-swept ledges or anywhere you want to plant it, preferring well-drained, gritty soil in sun or partial shade. 15 to 18 inches.

Caulophyllum thalictroides—Blue Cohosh.

A native of the rich woods, making an attractive plant 2 feet high. The small yellow flowers, with purple sepals, are interesting in spring and are followed in late summer by clusters of intensely blue berries.

Chrysogonum virginianum—Goldstar.

A low, rounding plant that does well here, though native further south. Dry soil. Sometimes blooms in fall as well as spring.

Cimicifuga racemosa—Black Cohosh.

Picturesque wands of pure white rise above the 2-3 foot high leaves. Moist woods, early August.

Claytonia virginica—Spring Beauty.

A most delicate early spring wildflower, white



AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS

WILDFLOWERS—continued

with pink markings. Easily grown in partial shade and leafmold from the hardwoods. After blossoming, this 4 to 6 inch plant disappears through the summer.

Clintonia borealis—Blue Beads.

Broad, shiny green, lady'slipper-like leaves. The cluster of yellow flowers, shaped like tiny lilies, blooms the last of May. The blue beads (fruit) are found at the top of the flower stalk in September. Acid soil. Partial shade.

Cornus canadensis—Bunchberry.

White flowers very much like those of the dogwood tree carpet the ground in early spring. Later on, clusters of orange-red berries appear on the creeping plants, which make a handsome groundcover where the soil is acid, fairly moist in spring and lightly shaded. 3 to 6 inches. 75c each.

Dicentra cucullaria—Dutchman's Breeches.

Easily grown. The pale yellow little pantaloon-like flowers are hung to dry in the breezes of late April and early May. They thrive and increase in woods soil on a shady slope. 10 inches.



HAREBELLS

BEGINNER'S WILDFLOWER GARDEN

20 Plants, each different, for only \$8.95

These twenty wildflowers and native ferns are all hardy, reliable and easy to raise. Also they are all beauties you will be proud to have in your garden. You will get one plant each of

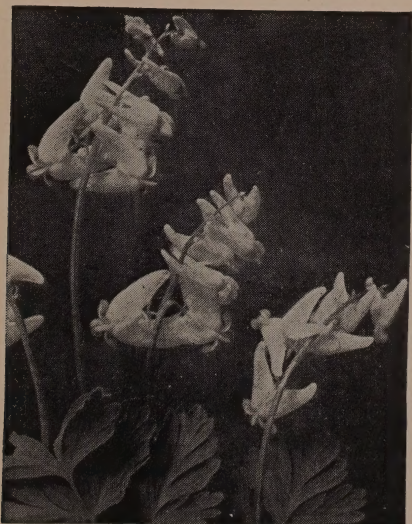
Maidenhair Fern
American Columbine
Jack-in-the-Pulpit
Wild Ginger
Hayscented Fern
Lady Fern
Christmas Fern

Bluebells of Scotland
Dutchman's Breeches
Evergreen Woodfern
Troutlily
Roundlobe Hepatica
Crested Iris
Cardinal-flower

Virginia Bluebells
Blue Phlox
Bloodroot
Snow Trillium
Canada Violet
Two-color Birdsfoot Violet

BEGINNER'S WILDFLOWER GARDEN FOR \$8.95

We reserve the right to substitute an equally good variety.



DICENTRA—DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES

Dodecatheon meadia—Shooting Star.

Round leaves flat on the ground. Clusters of glossy white, rosy, or pale blue flowers on erect stems. The blossom has reflexed petals like a cyclamen. Full sun, in well drained garden soil. 8 inches to 2 feet.

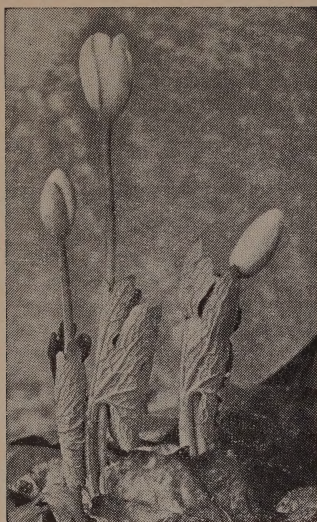
Epigea repens—Trailing Arbutus.

The wildflower everybody loves. Extremely fragrant, clustered pink to white flowers in very early spring. Fairly moist, acid soil in light shade. Get the soil from beneath pines or hemlocks if possible and mulch with pine needles. B & B plants: 85c each; 10 or more at 75c.

Erythronium americanum—Troutlily.

Also called "Dogtooth Violet" and "Adders-tongue." Gay little yellow, lily-like flowers in May above the spotted, narrow leaves. Semi-shade. Should be planted only in very early spring or preferably in autumn. Plant deep in rich leafmold in semi-shade. Lovely under birches. 6 to 10 inches.

WILDFLOWERS—continued



BLOODROOT

Eupatorium rugosum—Wild Ageratum, White Snakeroot.

Bright, white flowers in loose, flat heads, late summer. 2-3 feet. Some shade.

Galax aphylla—Galax.

Dainty racemes of white flowers above heart-shaped leaves in May. Makes a fine ground-cover under azaleas and rhododendrons. The leaves, useful for winter decorating, turn bronzy red to crimson in sun or remain green in shade, persisting all winter. Acid soil and summer shade. 12 inches. 75c each; 10 or more at 65c.

Gaultheria procumbens—Checkerberry. Winter-green.

Exquisite trailing plant with glossy leaves and waxy white flower-bells in spring, followed in fall by shiny red, edible wintergreen berries. Acid soil in light shade. Grows particularly well under pines and likes a mulch of pine needles. Often planted with arbutus.

Gentiana andrewsi—Closed Gentian.

Bottle Gentian. Flowers of deep blue, borne in terminal clusters, remain closed like buds about to open—but they never do. The rich blue flowers appear in September. Neutral soil in sun or shade. 12 to 16 inches.

Geranium maculatum—Wild Geranium.

Flowers rose-lavender, 1 to 1½ inches across in late May and June. Loves the shade of bushes. 12 to 18 inches.

Hepatica acutiloba—Sharplobe Hepatica.

Choice harbinger of spring, blooming at maple sugaring time here in Vermont. White to pink, blue or orchid flowers nestle among last year's fallen leaves almost before the snow melts. Evergreen foliage. Neutral soil in partial shade. 2 to 4 inches.

H. americana—Roundlobe Hepatica.

Similar to foregoing but requires acid soil and flowers are usually blue. Often interplanted with pink ladyslippers among ericaceous shrubs and ferns. 2 to 4 inches.

Houstonia caerulea—Bluets. Quaker Ladies. Innocence.

Minute, four-petaled pastel blue blossoms on threadlike stems. Awakened to life by the

singing of the robins in April. More or less continuous bloomer. Naturalizes readily in short pasture grass. Full sun. Does best in clay soil.

Iris cristata—Crested Iris.

Easiest of wildflowers to grow and at home anywhere, especially in rock gardens and ledge pockets. Plant in colonies for a bright carpet of sky-blue, white and gold in early May. Practically any soil in sun or light shade. 3 to 4 inches.

I. pseudacorus—Yellow Flag Iris.

This makes a joyous picture of early summer, blooming among forget-me-nots beside a stream or pool. 2 to 3 feet.

I. verna—Vernal Iris.

Tiniest of our native Iris, with pale blue flowers in May. Excellent for planting among such plants as rhododendrons, azaleas, blueberries and galax because it wants acid soil and considerable shade.

I. versicolor—Blue Flag Iris.

For sunny swamps or damp spots. Rich, light blue flower; 2 to 3 feet high, June.

Liatris pycnostachya—Kansas Gayfeather. Cat-tail Gayfeather.

Splendid open-field flower from the prairies. Tall spikes of close-set, pinkish lavender, thistle-like flowers in August. Ordinary soil in full sun. 3 feet or taller.

L. scariosa—Tall Gayfeather. Blazing Star.

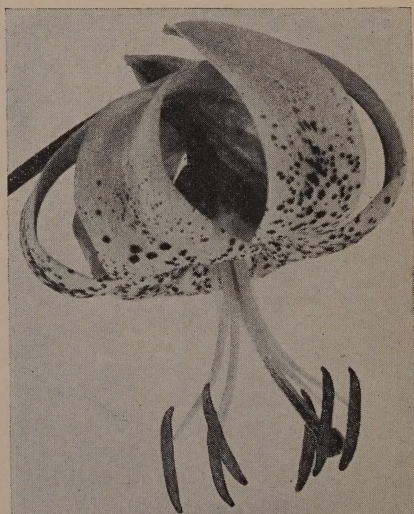
Button-shaped thickly set, lavender-pink flowers on 2-foot spikes in September. Full sun and soil on the dry and sandy side just suit this desirable native of open fields.

L. scariosa alba—White Gayfeather.

A little shorter than the above, with larger buttons.

Lilium canadense—Canada Lily. Meadow Lily.

Airily pendent, golden yellow or orange-red trumpets appear in midsummer when good wildflowers are scarce. Easily grown in moist soil in full sun to partial shade. Set bulbs 6 to 8 inches deep. 3 to 6 feet.



MEADOW LILY



PHLOX DIVARICATA

L. philadelphicum—Wood Lily. Orange Cup.
Brilliant, upright, orange-red chalice spotted with maroon in June and July. Best in light shade and well-drained, acid soil. Set bulbs 5 inches deep. 18 to 30 inches.

L. superbum—American Turkscap Lily.
Easiest native Lily to establish in your garden. Flaming orange blooms are spectacular in midsummer. Full sun or light shade. Set bulbs 6 inches deep. 4 to 6 feet.

Linnaea borealis americana—Twinflower. Pot-grown.

Two dainty pink bells on slender stems about 3 inches high. A charming creeper. Begins to bloom in June. Prefers dense shade in the acid soil of pines and hemlocks. Fall delivery only. 75c each.

Lobelia cardinalis—Cardinal Flower.

Reddest wildflower. Vivid scarlet spikes in late summer. Moist soil in sun or shade; splendid along streams. Mulch well for winter if not near water or in shade. 3 to 4 feet.

L. siphilitica—Large Blue Lobelia.

Showy, bright blue spikes in August and September. Easier than cardinal flowers to raise in ordinary garden soil. Sun or partial shade. 1 to 3 feet.

Mertensia virginica—Virginia Bluebells.

Pink and blue buds open into light blue bells in May. Lovely massed in light shade or used as a groundcover in tulip or daffodil plantings. Foliage disappears in summer. From late July until the ground freezes is the proper time to plant it. 15 inches.

Mitchella repens—Partridgeberry.

Dainty trailing vine with fragrant small pink and white blooms in June, followed by red berries late in summer. Little, round, glossy evergreen leaves. Gather as soon as the berries are red for use indoors in terrariums, or the birds will be ahead of you. Woods soil in open shade.

Myosotis scorpioides—True Forget-me-not.

No better flower for naturalizing beside a stream or pool. Much sentiment is always attached to this dainty, tender blue cluster of flowers. Full sun or light shade. Rich, dark soil. June until frost.

Panax quinquefolia—Ginseng.

Clustered, startlingly red berries in late summer. 12-18 inches.

Phlox bifida—Cleft Phlox. Sand Phlox. Ten-point Phlox.

Star shaped blooms of subtle grey blue completely cover plants in late May. Sandy soil in full sun. 5 inches.

P. divaricata—Blue Phlox. Sweetwilliam Phlox.

Clear blue to lavender flowers in clusters, often brightening woodland glades. Fragrant. 12 to 16 inches.

P. stolonifera—Creeping Phlox.

Lavender-pink flowers on creeping plants in late May and early June. Very good for carpeting under deciduous trees where nothing else will grow, because it thrives on poor, thin, acid soil.

Podophyllum peltatum—Mayapple.

The single white fragrant flowers, sometimes 2 inches across, have their beauty concealed by the immense peltate leaf above them. The fruit, an inch or more in diameter, ripening in late summer, is round and yellowish green, edible if one likes the flavor, or rather lack of flavor, but the foliage and roots are said to be poisonous. Rich soil in light shade.

Polygonatum biflorum—Small Solomonseal.

Small, green bells along the arching leaf stems in late May and June are followed in late summer by conspicuous, steel-blue berries. Light to dense shade in woodsy soil. 2 to 3 feet.

P. commutatum—Giant Solomonseal.

Similar to above, but reaches 3-4 feet. Handsome in a corner or against a wall. Will stand some sun.



VIRGINIA BLUEBELL



OCONEEBELLS

Sanguinaria canadensis—Bloodroot.

Delicate white blooms push up through the unique, decorative leaves in very early spring. Both beautiful and easy to grow. Woods soil or garden loam to which leafmold has been added. Grows best under deciduous shrubs or trees because it likes sun in spring and shade in summer. 6 to 8 inches.

Sarracenia purpurea—Pitcherplant.

An "Ogre of the Bog." Fascinating, carnivorous plant with funnel-shaped leaves partly filled with liquid for the purpose of trapping, drowning and digesting unwary insects. Curiously formed, maroon flowers appear on straight stems in June and July. Moist, neutral to acid, peaty soil in sun or shade. May be grown as a house plant in winter or left outdoors. 12 to 15 inches. 90c each; 3 or more at 85c. Supply limited.

Shortia galacifolia—Oconeebells.

Beautiful low groundcover with evergreen foliage and dainty white bell-shaped blooms in early spring. Moist acid soil in shade. 6 inches. 85c each.

Streptopus roseus—Rosy Twistedstalk.

Very much like Solomonseal, having dainty rose colored flowers shaped like tiny bells. Red berries in autumn. Soil from the hardwoods; partial shade.

Tiarella cordifolia—Foamflower.

Feathery white flowers in May on stems 6 to 8 inches high. A splendid ground cover in shade and well suited to rock garden planting.

Trillium erectum—Wake Robin. Red Trillium.

Oxblood-red flowers in early spring. Very pretty growing in association with maiden-hair ferns, wild ginger and bloodroot. Moist shade. 12 to 15 inches.

T. grandiflorum—Snow Trillium.

Showy, snow-white flowers as much as 4 inches across in May. Blooms become suffused with pink as they age. Easiest Trillium to naturalize. Moist soil with sand and either leafmold or compost dug in. Semi-shade. 18 inches.

T. nivale—Dwarf Trillium.

First to bloom in spring. Lovely pure white flowers like a large hepatica or a small bloodroot. Moist shade. 4 inches.

T. recurvatum—Prairie Trillium.

Rich, deep brownish red flowers with uniquely recurved petals. Mottled leaves. Moist shade.

T. sessile luteum—Yellow Trillium.

Rare species with mottled leaves and pale yellow, fragrant blooms. Moist shade. 75c each; 3 or more at 70c each.

T. stylosum—Rose Trillium.

This rose-pink trillium comes from the southern mountains. The last of the trilliums to bloom.

T. undulatum—Painted Trillium.

Blooms in late May, the flowers being white with a red center and red veining in the petals. One of the most beautiful trilliums. Should be planted in an acid soil in partial shade.

Uvularia perfoliata—Wood Merrybells.

Cream white bells along the arching stalks in early May. Favorite companion of the Snow Trillium.

Viola blanda—Sweet White Violet.

Tiny white fragrant violet for boggy places. Good ground cover in shade.

V. canadensis—Canada Violet.

Fragrant flowers are white with a purplish tinge. Blooms recurrently through summer and fall. Any garden soil in shade. 12 inches.

V. cucullata—Marsh Violet. Bogbice Violet.

Pretty, fragrant, blue flowers on vigorous plants. Grows in any good soil but stems are longer in moist locations.

V. pedata—Birdsfoot Violet.

Leaves divided so that they resemble a bird's footprint. The typical form of this species is bicolored, the two upper petals dark violet, the lower ones soft lavender. Blooms in April and May, again in the fall. Sandy soil in sun or light shade. 4 to 6 inches.

V. pubescens—Downy Yellow Violet.

Long stems make this bright yellow, woodland variety good for cutting. Blooms in April and May in light soil and light shade. 8 to 12 inches.

V. rotundifolia—Roundleaved Violet.

Early Yellow Violet. This bright yellow flowered violet is about the first to bloom, coming soon after the snow has left. It grows in moist cool woods and may be used as a ground cover in deep shade.

HARDY ORCHIDS

Cypripedium acaule—Pink Ladyslipper. Moccasin Flower.

The most beautiful wildflower in our shade-house. Each stem bears one large, rosy "moccasin" in late May or early June. Loveliest when interplanted with ferns. Fairly dry, acid woods soil in shade. Mulch with pine needles. Soil should be kept moist until plants are established. 70c each, 10 or more at 60c each.



PINK LADYSLIPPER

C. pubescens—Yellow Ladyslipper.

Easiest to grow. Forms large, permanent floriferous clumps in any good neutral garden soil in light shade. The large yellow "slippers" are veined with brown and are fragrant. 16 inches. 75c each, 10 or more at 65c each.



LARGE PURPLE FRINGE ORCHID

HARDY ORCHID COLLECTION

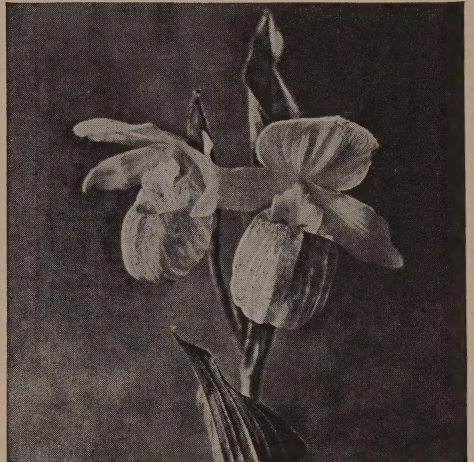
One plant each of

Showy Ladyslipper Pink Ladyslipper
Showy Orchid Yellow Ladyslipper
Purple Fringe-orchid

5 plants in all for only \$3.50

C. reginae—Showy Ladyslipper.

Lovely flowers of eggshell-white flushed with rose in late May. More easily grown than most people realize; we have seen it thriving under an old pear tree in ordinary soil. Mulch with leafmold or rotting pine needles. 2 feet. 85c each, 10 or more at 75c each.



SHOWY LADYSLIPPER

Habenaria ciliaris—Yellow Fringeorchid.

The gorgeous flower spikes are usually more orange than yellow. Rich, fairly moist soil in partial to full shade. 95c each, 10 or more at 85c each.

H. Psycodes—Large Purple Fringeorchid.

Lovely orchid-colored flowers in late July and early August are sweet-scented. At home in rich garden soil, fairly damp, in partial shade, 1 to 2 feet. 95c each, 10 or more at 85c each.

Orchis spectabilis—Showy Orchid.

Delightfully fragrant, lavender and white blooms, two or more on each stem, in spring. Grows and looks well in association with maidenhair fern, sharplobe, hepatica and bloodroot. Neutral soil with hardwoods leafmold in partial shade. 6 to 12 inches. 85c each, 10 or more at 75c each.

PERENNIALS

PRICES (except as otherwise noted) : 60c each. 10 or more of the same variety at 50c each. Write for special quantity prices.

Achillea filipendulina.—Cloth of Gold Yarrow.

A splendid plant for hot, dry sunny locations. The pale yellow flowers grow on 18 inch stems which are produced in great profusion from June until the end of September. A good cut flower and a fine border plant.

Alyssum saxatile.—Basket of Gold.

Tiny golden flowers in abundance on gray-green leaves at tulip-time. To 10 inches.



COLUMBINE

Amsonia tabernaemontana.—Blue Star of Texas.

Soft gray-blue stars in clusters, early, on 2-foot, upright stems. Seems to have very few pests.

Anemone japonica.—Japanese Anemone.

Beautiful fall blooming plants. They begin blooming in early September and last until freezing weather cuts them down. Plant in rich moist soil, partial shade or full sun. 2-3 feet high, 75c each.

A. Pulsatilla.—Pasque Flower. Grows from 9 to 12 inches high and produces violet or purple flowers during April and May. An interesting plant for the rockery or well-drained border. Plant in full sun. 75c each.

Aquilegia canadensis.—American Columbine.

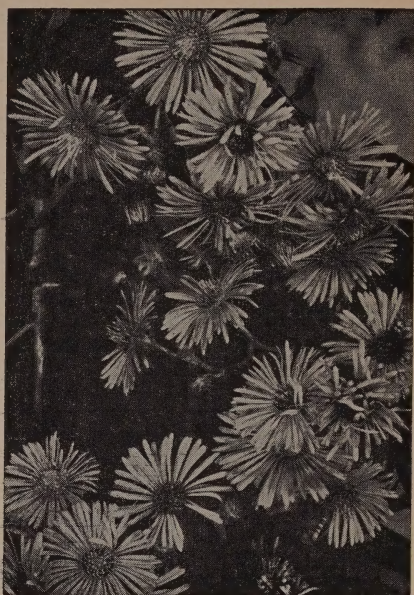
See Wildflowers.

A. chrysantha.—Golden Columbine.

Clear yellow flowers which continue blooming well into the summer. 3 feet.

A. coerulea.—Rocky Mountain Columbine.

Sky-blue and white, long-spurred blooms. 18 inches. 75c each.



NEW ENGLAND ASTER

A. hybrids.

Mrs. Scott Elliott Hybrids. Long-spurred flowers in many hues of red, yellow, pink, cream, mauve, lavender, white and purple on 2 to 2½-foot stems.

McKenna Hybrids. A mixture of all colors and shades, many not seen before. Longspurs and beautifully colored as well as good strong growers. They are the best of their kind and are an "All-America Seed Selection first."

Snow Queen. Pure white hybrid of the Rocky Mountain Columbine.

Arabis albida.—White Rock Cress.

Pure white flowers produced in dense masses on low plants in early spring; splendid for border and rockery work. Last well when cut. 5 to 8 inches.

Armeria maritima.—Thrift. Sea Pink.

A gem for rock gardens or edging. Rose-colored flowers in one-inch heads rise from low rosettes of foliage. 12 inches.

Asclepias tuberosa.—Butterflyweed.

See Wildflowers.

Aster novae-angliae.—Purple New England Aster.

Royal purple flowers borne profusely at a height of 4 feet in September.

A. novae-angliae roseus.—Rosy New England Aster.

Rose-pink form of the above.

A. hybrids.

Pacific Horizon. A compact plant about 12 inches tall. Begins flowering in August and remains in bloom until early October. The



CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Chrysanthemums are one of the most rewarding of all perennials when properly taken care of. They offer a wealth of color from early September, until long after the first killing frost in the fall. They will withstand 20 degrees temperature in the bud and still bloom well. They are unsurpassed for fall cut flowers. Mums should be grown in a fertile, well drained soil. They are heavy feeders and require a lot of moisture during the summer months. Mums are one of the easiest of all perennials to grow and one of the most rewarding. Spring planting is most desirable. The following are selected for earliness of bloom, size of bloom, hardiness, and ease of culture. 60c each, 10 or more of the same variety, 50c each. Prices are until June 1st only.

PERENNIALS—continued

amaranth colored flowers are prolifically produced on sturdy stems which have a tendency to grow somewhat horizontally making a fine plant for the front of the border. 70c each.

Beechwood Challenger. Masses of glowing crimson flowers on plants of medium height.

Mount Everest. Fairly tall, majestic white, blooming freely.

Baptisia australis—Blue Wild Indigo.

Dark blue sweetpea-like flowers on rounded plants in June and July. To 3 feet. Leaves good for combining with cut flowers.

B. leucantha—White Wild Indigo.

Similar to above, but with white flowers.

Boltonia latifolia—Violet Boltonia.

Graceful background plant with delightful mauve-pink, star-like flowers in great profusion in late summer. To 5 ft.

Campanula carpatia—Carpathian Bellflower.

Blue or white flowers like little bells all summer. Compact plants for edging or rockery. June to October. 10 to 12 inches. Your choice of color.

C. persicifolia—Peachbells. Peachleaf Bellflower. Bellshaped flowers on tall stalks during June and July. Your choice of blue or white.

C. rotundifolia—Harebells.

See Wildflowers.

Centaurea montana—Mountain Bluets.

Blue "Bachelor-buttons" throughout the summer. 12 to 18 inches.

Cheloni lyoni—Pink Turtlehead. Satiny pink hood-shaped flowers in August and September. Thrives well in moist or half shady spots or will grow in full sunlight. Excellent for the fall border. 60c each.

Chrysanthemum coccineum—Pyrethrum.

Painted Daisy.

Daisy-like flowers in shades of red, pink, and white above fine-cut foliage in June and July. 2 to 3 feet.

C. Maximum—Shasta Daisy.

Alaska. Magnificent daisy-like flowers seldom less than 5 inches across. Pure glistening white with yellow eye carried on long stems. A very free flowering Daisy in bloom all summer and fall. Height 2 feet.

Mount Shasta. A beautiful pure white, high crested full double Shasta Daisy, with a double row of overlapping guard petals 4 inches in diameter. Sturdy and erect on stems 20 to 24 inches long. 70c each, 10 or more 60c each.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Abundance. New. Startling quantities of grand 3½ inch doubles on early, compact clump. Melee of bronze tints—walnut, light amber, light butterscotch, smoky wheat-field. Initial reddish eyes.

Apache. A very new full double. Brilliant, dark fire-cracker red that overcasts with gold at maturity. 4 to 5 inch quilled flowers on a large, spreading, but closely compacted bush. September.

Arapahoe. Flowers bright red with pure bronze reverse. Flowers very large—four to five inch blooms in clusters. Free Growing, early, frost resistant. New.

PERENNIALS—continued

Aristocrat. A real beauty. 3½-inch flowers—deep cerise overcast claret. Flowers in late September.

Avalanche. A very early white of large fluffy blooms.

Betty. Best pink. A real patrician with 3 inch blooms of warm salmon-pink. Early October, 2 feet.

Bronze Giant. The ruggedness combined with the ability to produce a multitude of large 4 inch striking bronze blooms, and not its medium height, give this early flowering beauty its name.

Charles Nye. 3 inch flowers of rich, deep yellow on a strong, tidy, 20 inch plant. An outstanding good pompon.

Dark Knight. A hearty, vigorous performer that boasts velvet-like ruby crimson blooms borne in profusion on a medium height plant. The frost-resistant blooms start to appear in late September and last throughout the entire season.

Early Gleam. Irresistible, shapely amber bronze flowers. Compact, very early and colorful.

Flamboyant. The King for early fireworks. Spectacular blaze of tangerine scarlet, bronze and orange.

Football Bronze. Novel 3½-inch bronze flowers, incurving and very appealing. Blooms mid to late September.

Gardenia. New 1955. An unusually large very double white flower measuring 3½ inches or more. This beautiful September blooming plant possesses excellent disease resistant foliage, strong stems and a sturdy growth habit.

Joan Helen. A crimson-purple, endearing little plant. Very early. 18 inches.

Lavender Lady. Lovely, lusty 3-inch silvery lavender, very showy, highly recommended in this color range. Late September blooming.

Lee Powell. Valuable cut flower, supreme garden accent, large 4-inch bloom of radiant china-gold. Blooms mid-September.

Olive Longland. Apricot to salmon bronze, 3-inch flowers blooms mid to late September.

Quicksilver. A medium height beauty that produces flowers as profusely as a cushion. Sprays of 3-inch blooms, shiny with creamy white, are accented by the unopened pink buds. Recover well from early frost to give a riotous show.

Red Velvet. Still highly thought of as a leading velvety red. Very durable and spectacular.

Tranquility. Rounded soft moonlight yellow blossoms from the ground up radiate friendly warmth. Stocky and unique.

CUSHION CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

These low growing mounds of beauty are in bloom from late August or early September until after hard frosts.

Bowl o'Gold. A brilliant early cushion with more shapely flowers than generally expected in the family. Only 1 foot tall, spreads more than 2 feet in its first season. Early.

Mischief. Hundreds of tiny, sparkling ruby single stars showered completely over a stocky 18 inch clean, healthy plant. Bright beet purple shades to rose-red.

Powder Puff. Best white. A miniature snow-bank in September.

Red Elf. Saucy little clumps of red pompons. Blooms from mid-September.

Golden Carpet Mum. A glorious yellow, ground hugging Chrysanthemum. A mass of golden globes on creeping plants. Something new in mums and just the plant for use at the top or base of a rock wall or the front of the border, among evergreens, etc. Begins to bloom in late September.

Convallaria majalis—Lily-of-the-Valley, White. Very fragrant white flowers in short racemes in spring. Everybody loves them. Grows in any shady spot. Mulch in fall with manure to see blooms bigger and more fragrant next spring. 6 to 8 inches.

C. majalis rosea—Pink Lily-of-the-Valley.

Similar to the above, but the little bells are rosy-pink. Rare. 85c each, 10 or more at 80c each.

Delphinium grandiflorum chinense—Bouquet Delphinium.

Finely dissected foliage and graceful sprays of light blue or white flowers on 2-foot stems. Blooms continuously if cut back and fertilized after first flowering. Your choice of blue, white or mixed.



DELPHINIUMS

D. GIANT PACIFIC HYBRIDS. 70c each, 10 or more of the same variety at 60c each.

Sir Galahad. Immense, glistening snow-white spikes on tall strong stalks.

Summer Skies. Giant hybrids in all the shades of light, shimmering blue.

Black Knight. Extremely deep blue, with dark blue bee.

King Arthur. Royal purple with white bee.

PERENNIALS—continued

Dianthus gratianopolitanus—Cheddar Pinks.

Fragrant pink, delicate blooms on shapely, gray-green plants forming low mats. Spring.

D. plumarius—Cottage Pink. Grass Pink.

The choice, old-fashioned Pinks, with dark green, silvered leaves and rose-pink, very fragrant flowers in spring. To 18 inches.

Dicentra eximia—Fringed Bleedingheart.

Showy racemes of rose-pink are profusely displayed in spring and repeatedly throughout the summer if soil is kept moist. Finely dissected, fern-like foliage. Plant in very early spring or early fall. Either sun or shade. 12 to 15 inches. 70c each; 10 or more at 60c each.



HIBISCUS

D. spectabilis—Old-fashioned Bleedingheart.

Arching racemes of pink, heart-shaped flowers from late May into July. May also be forced indoors for winter bloom. 2 feet. \$1.00 each.

Dictamnus albus—Fraxinella or Gasplant.

Bushy plant, glossy leaves, spikes of fragrant white blossoms in June. Flowers last when cut. \$1.00 each.

Epimedium alpinum.

An excellent ground cover producing masses of red flowers during May and June. Beautiful foliage all through the season. Thrives in part shade. 75c each.

Gaillardia aristata—Blanket Flower.

Large single flowers, usually yellow with crimson band. Flowers profusely from June till frost.

Gypsophila oldhamiana—Pink Babysbreath.

A pink mist of beauty.

G. paniculata—Babysbreath.

Bristol Fairy. Indispensable for perennial borders and as a "filler" for bouquets. Clouds of feathery, billowing sprays of purest white. Fully double. You can't know how splendid Babysbreath can be until you've grown Bristol Fairy. Try to give it sweet, well-drained soil in sun. \$1.00 each; 10 or more at 85c.

Helianthemum—Rock Rose. A very low growing nearly evergreen perennial that is covered with flowers of pink, white, apricot or other light shades. Grows to 2 feet across and 6 inches high, blooming in June. Not by color. 75c each.

Hollyhocks. Require a rich well drained soil. The plants must have full sun and show to their best advantage when grouped in bold masses. Plants grow 6 to 8 feet high and must be planted at least 18 inches apart. Double. 3 for \$1.50.

Hemerocallis flava—Lemon Daylily.

Fragrant, rich lemon-yellow flowers on 3-foot stems in June.

H. thunbergi—Late Daylily.

Similar to the Lemon Daylily, but blooms two months later.

H. horticultural variety.

Hyperion. Large; soft canary-yellow. Truly magnificent.

Mikado. Medium-size, golden flowers, banded with Aztec-red.

Rajah. Fine dark red.

Heuchera sanguinea—Coralbells.

Rain of Fire. Dainty spires of intensely red bells above the dark green leaves.

H. sanguinea rosea—Pink Coralbells.

Similar to above, but flowers a soft coral-pink.

Hibiscus—Rosemallow, Mallow Marvel.

Strikingly handsome plants, 4-5 feet with blossoms up to 10 inches. White, pink, deep rose.

Hosta plantaginea—Funkia. White Plantainlily. Fragrant Plantainlily.

A formal plant excellent for edgings and for old-fashioned gardens in semi-shade. Big, bright green leaves and erect spikes of fragrant, white flowers like little trumpets. \$1.25 each.

H. horticultural variety.

Thomas Hogg—A choice variety rarely offered by other American nurseries. Upright racemes of lavender-blue flowers and rounded, bright green leaves edged with white. 75c each; 10 or more at 65c.

Iberis sempervirens—Evergreen Candytuft.

Snow-white flowers in late May and June. Exceptionally good for edging.

PERENNIALS—continued

IRIS—The Bearded Iris.

The universally popular flower which grows everywhere and blooms in late May and June. It repays good culture with more and larger flowers of better substance. There are so many splendid varieties that the garden scarcely exists which will not be made more beautiful by the addition of new kinds. Bearded Iris may be transplanted any time from early spring through early fall.

Amigo. Light lavender standard with deep violet falls.

Blue Shimmer. White, heavily dotted with a clear bright blue. Very large blooms.

China Maid. Giant pink, blended with copper and gold tones. Flowers are large and well proportioned. Planted among soft yellow and pale blue, it makes a picture not soon forgotten.

Copper Medallion. Very large glowing copper colored standards and falls make this Iris truly outstanding.

Elmohr. Dykes Medal Winner. One of the largest of all Iris. Rich mulberry purple giant blooms on 3 foot stems. The broad flower petals are lightly ruffled and of silky texture. Well branched stems.

Garden Magic. Deep velvety red.

Golden Majesty. Clear deep yellow. The large flower has broad petaled falls and high standards closing the top of the flower.

Grand Canyon. Unusual blend of plum, copper and gold.

Great Lakes. Finest light blue. Winner of many medals.

Gudrun. Heavily textured, beautifully shaped pure white blooms with light gold beard.

Matterhorn. Large sparkling pure white flowers nicely spaced on well branched stems. Not a trace of any other color.

Nightfall. Rich lustrous shade of pansy purple, almost black. The stems are well branched and the plants are exceptionally free blooming.

Pink Cameo. A lovely pure pink, with flared petals and tangerine orange beard. The buds are much deeper in color, lending charm to the entire plant. **\$.75 each.**

Pinnacle. Large white standards, primrose yellow falls.

Prairie Sunset. Dykes Medal. An indescribable blending of peach, apricot, rose, pink and copper all suffused with an undertone of gold.

Sable. Almost black, with blue beard. Large, lustrous sheen, free blooming on stout stems.

Seminole. Red toned bicolor; standards velvety rose and falls rich crimson.

Solid Mahogany. New dark mahogany-red with bronze-gold beard.

Wabash. White standards, deep violet falls.



BEARDED IRIS

Iris pumila—Miniature Bearded Iris. Late April or very early May.

Iris pumila alba. White.

Iris pumila atrovioleacea. Red-Purple.

Iris pumila lutea. Golden yellow.

Iris Kaempferi—Japanese Iris.

Great flat flowers with waved petals. They grow on thin sturdy 3 foot stems with 2 or 3 buds to each stem. Established clumps will have from 6 to 10 stems. Late June and July flowering.

Fascination. Light powder-blue, veined white. The beautiful color tones change to a light shade as the flower opens.

Kumchii Gumii. A rich mahogany, blending to blue with yellow with yellow markings in the center.

Mahogany. Large double dark mahogany-red flowers. A rare color and beautiful flowers.

Waka-Musha. Large single pink with lighter veins.

Iris sibirica—Siberian Iris.

Narrow, grassy foliage with tall stems and flowers in various shades of blue and white. Excellent for cutting and for naturalizing, as it forms large clumps and blooms more every year you have it. Blooms in June. We offer the following varieties:

Emperor. Midnight-blue. 4 feet.

Perry's Blue. Bright clear blue. 4 feet.

Snow Queen. Pure white. 3 feet.

SPECIAL IRIS COLLECTION

One plant each of twenty listed Iris, not individually labelled.

\$5.98 per Collection

PERENNIALS—continued

***Liatris pycnostachya*—Blazing Star Gayfeather.**

Vivid lilac-rose flowers in dense spikes in August and September. Of easy culture in a sunny place. 3 to 4 feet. A very popular plant when seen in bloom. **60c each.**

***Linum flavum*—Yellow Flax.**

Invaluable, neat plant for border or rock garden. 1-2 feet.

***L. perenne*—Blue Flax.**

Sky blue flowers opening to the morning sun. Delicate foliage on numerous slender stalks, to 2 feet.

***Lupinus polyphyllus*—Lupine.**

Russell Hybrids. Gay spikes of blue, tan, maroon, purple, orange, bronze and other colors. June and July. 2 to 3 feet.

***Lythrum salicaria roseum*—Morden Pink Loosestrife.**

Morden Pink. This fine *Lythrum* originated at the Morden Experiment Station, Morden, Manitoba, Canada. The plant grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet and bears dozens of spikes covered with deep phlox-pink florets from June to late September. An excellent summer perennial.

***Mertensia virginica*—Virginia Bluebells.**

See Wildflowers.

***Monarda didyma*—Beebalm. Oswego Tea.**

Brilliant scarlet flowers and fragrant foliage. July and August. 2 to 3 feet.

Croftway Pink, Croftway Pink Beebalm. Bright pink form of the above.

***Oenothera fruticosa*—Sundrops.**

Bright gold, showy, saucer shaped flowers in June.



MONARDA DIDYMA

***Pachysandra terminalis*—Japanese Spurge.**

Useful evergreen groundcover for planting under shrubbery, evergreens or wherever the ground is bare. Gives a "completed" appearance to a foundation planting. White flowers in terminal racemes in spring. Grows in sun or shade but a little better in some shade. About 12 inches.

***Paeonia officinalis*—Peonies.**

"The lifetime perennial." Beautiful, permanent and dependable. Large, showy flowers in late May and June and excellent foliage all season. Plant in early spring or late summer. They cannot be shipped in late spring because they begin growing early and grow rapidly. Figures in parentheses are American Peony Society ratings. We offer only highly rated varieties. (10.0 would be perfect.) These 3 to 5-eye divisions will usually bloom the year following fall planting and frequently the same season from early spring planting, although the flowers will not be so perfect as in subsequent seasons.



ICELAND POPPY

Duchesse de Nemours. (8.1) Almost yellow. Outer petals white and center sulphur-yellow. Early midseason. **\$1.50 each.**

Felix Crousse. (8.4) Deep rose-red. Blooms freely, midseason to late. **\$1.25 each.**

Festiva Maxima. (9.3) Paper-white with flecks of crimson. Exceptionally large. Midseason. **\$1.25 each.**

Mons. Jules Elie. (9.2) Clear medium pink with silvery tinge. Blooms resemble huge pink chrysanthemums. Midseason. **\$1.75 each.**

Ozark Beauty. A radiant dark pink in compact rose type. A free, late bloomer on heavy stems. Honorable mention in the 1950 National Peony Show. **\$1.50 each.**

Red Rocket. A large, brilliant red. A good performer, very free flowering. Produces long stems and is a good cut flower. A fine new red variety. **\$1.75 each.**

***Papaver nudicaule*—Iceland Poppy.**

Orange, yellow, buff, and white, with occasional pinks. From April on. 18 inches.

PERENNIALS—continued

P. orientale—Oriental Poppy.

These regal members of the Poppy family grow 2½ to 3 feet high and produce gorgeous great flowers in brilliant hues during late May and June. As they should be transplanted only while dormant, we ship them from late July until September. If you include them on your spring order, as many of our customers like to do, we shall ship them to you at the proper time to plant them. **75c each; 10 or more of the same variety at 65c each.**

Cerise Beauty. Lovely cerise-pink flowers on stems of medium height, often 8 to 10 stems per plant.

Glowing Embers. Deep red, radiant flowers of medium size.

Helen Elizabeth. La France-pink flowers without any dark spots. A vigorous grower, generally considered the best pink.

Mrs. Perry. A fine variety, of salmon-pink color, very distinct. Grows to a height of 3 feet.

Pentstemon barbatus—Firebird, Beardtongue. 1-2 foot graceful stalks of vivid ruby flowers. Excellent for cutting.

Phlox decussata—Garden Phlox.

Phlox is easy to grow, generous with colorful panicles of bloom for a long period in mid-summer and adapts itself to almost any sunny location. **60c each; 10 or more of the same variety, at 50c each.**

Caroline Vandenberg. Lavender-blue with large individual florets. Comes closest to a true blue in phlox.

Fuchsia. New, deep wine-red. Outstanding.

Leo Schlageter. Very brilliant scarlet; full rich heads of bloom.

Mary Louise. Pure white, unusually large flowers.

Pink Charm. Clear, vivid pink.

Purple Heart. A rich purple, new in Phlox. Visitors to our gardens last summer invariably exclaimed over it.

P. subulata—Moss Phlox. Ground Pink.

var. **alba.** Pure white flowers completely covering the neat compact plant in May. A lovely thing for the rock garden.

var. **atropurpurea.** A remarkably brilliant, free-flowering variety. A most brilliant red, contrasting well with the purple white alba.

var. **rosea.** Fine for covering banks. Thrives in hot dry locations and blooms profusely.

Horticultural variety **Blue Hill.** Of compact growth with showy pale blue flowers freely produced in spring.

Physostegia virginiana, var.—Vivid False Dragon-head.

Deep rose to red flowers on tall spikes in August. 3 to 4 feet.

Platycodon grandiflorum—Balloonflower.

Buds resembling one-inch ballons burst into open blue flowers with pointed tips like Dutch girls' starched caps. Summer. 2 to 3 feet.

P. grandiflorum album—White Balloonflower. Same as above, but white.

Primula polyantha—Polyantha Primrose. The old fashioned red and yellow primrose. Very hardy, prefers light shade, moisture and any good garden soil. Blooms heavily and early. **60c each.**

Sedum acre—Stonecrop. Goldmoss.

A low carpet of golden green, moss-like foliage covered with bright yellow flowers, from May to July. Grows in dry, stony places and is often used between flags on terraces and stepping stones.

S. spectabile

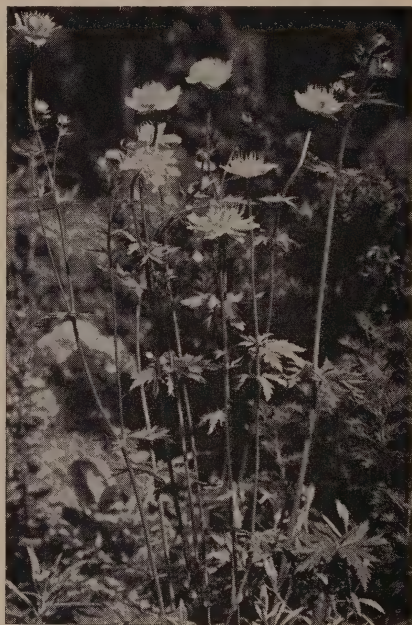
Horticultural variety **Brilliant.** Broad heads of rose-red flowers above succulent leaves in August and September. 12 to 18 inches.

Trollius europaeus—Globeflower.

Flowers like big lemon-yellow buttercups on 18 to 24-inch stems in late spring. **70c each; 10 or more at 60c each.**

Valeriana officinalis—Valerian, Garden Heliotrope.

White or pinkish clusters of fragrant flowers on 5-foot stems above the finely cut leaves.



GLOBEFLOWER

Veronica incana—Woolly Speedwell.

Striking combination of silver-gray foliage and spikes of dark blue flowers in July, 12 inches.

V. maritima—Beach Speedwell.

Long spikes of dusky blue in July and August 2 to 3 feet.

Vinca minor—Periwinkle. Blue Myrtle.

A glossy, dark green leaved plant much used for carpeting the ground in shade where grass will not grow. It spreads from clumps and has violet-blue flowers in spring and early summer. The foliage is evergreen. Very hardy.

Violas. Hardy Pansies. We once again have a good selection of these bright little fellows. They bloom heavily right through the frosts. They have bloomed for us in our "February thaw" and usually blossom until Thanksgiving here in Putney. 3 for \$1.25.

PUTNEY NURSERY WELCOMES YOU

You are always welcome to visit us. Whether you live nearby, or visit Vermont on vacation, we sincerely hope that you will stop in to visit us. We are located on Route 5, about midway between Brattleboro and Bellows Falls.

BUSINESS HOURS: The Nursery is open every week day from 7:30 to 5 o'clock. We are also open Sundays, 9:00 to 4:00, from April 1 to June 1 and from September 1 to November 1.

GUARANTEE: We guarantee to replace any of our products that do not reach you in first class condition.

Our stock, if given reasonable and intelligent care, will grow for you. Of course you would not expect us to replace stock lost due to freezing, bad drainage, drought, heat, carelessness, neglect or lack of experience on the part of the planter. The above mentioned conditions are entirely beyond our control and we can not be held responsible for stock lost because of them. *If stock is delivered to you in good condition and you are satisfied, our responsibility ceases there.* It is mutually agreed that in no case shall our liability exceed the purchase price of the stock and that we may refund your payment in lieu of replacement if necessary.

Express shipments are sent charges collect unless you make a specific request that they be shipped prepaid. In such cases, please remit at once the amount we notify you we have advanced for express charges.

Minimum Mail Order \$3.00

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

We are glad, at any time, to help you with your landscape needs. Our years of experience in planting and planning are at your disposal. We shall be glad to submit plans and estimates, there being no obligation connected with this service, and no charge for this estimate if plant material is purchased from us. Putney's Service includes personal consultation on your grounds with a trained man whose desire is to create beauty and to have a satisfied customer. You can place confidence in our suggestions as a great many others have in the past. Either write or telephone for an appointment.

For the convenience of our many customers we are glad to offer a **SERVICE DEPARTMENT**. These same experienced men are available from late spring until late winter to do your trimming, small spraying, edging lawn work and many other very essential small operations so necessary to the appearance and well-being of any successful planting.

CULINARY & AROMATIC HERBS

Plus a few used only for Ornament in Modern Gardens
All varieties 60c each. 10 or more of the same variety at 50c each.

Allium schoenoprasum—Chives.

For salads and cottage cheese, to impart a mild onion flavor. Rosy purple flowers make it popular for edging beds of other herbs.

Artemisia abrotanum—Old Man, Southernwood.

"Nose herb," grown for its gray, scented foliage. Also called "Lad's Love."

A. dracunculus—Tarragon.

Pungent leaves used with scrambled eggs, green peas, and for making Tarragon vinegar.

A. stelleriana—Old Woman, Beach Wormwood. Dusty Miller.

Aromatic, silvery gray foliage. Used for edgings and as a companion for Old Man.

Asperula odorata—Sweet Woodruff.

Grows to 8 inches. A very nice ground cover for shade.

Chrysanthemum balsamita—Costmary, Bible leaf.

Grows to 48 inches. Has a minty lemon smell.

Hyssopus officinalis—Hyssop.

Leaves and tips used for Hyssop Tea. Often grown in pots. May be clipped for small hedge effects.

Lavandula officinalis—Lavender.

For fragrant dried leaves to be used in sachets or placed in linen closets. Low shrubs.

Levisticum officinale—Lovage.

Grows to 6 feet. Strong celery flavored leaves.

Marrubium vulgare—Hoarhound.

For candy and cough remedies. Grows best in dry soil.

Melissa officinalis—Lemon Balm.

Grows to 24 inches. Has bright green lemon scented leaves.

Mentha piperita—Peppermint.

Its uses are too many and well known to list. Grows 2 to 3 feet high with purple and white flowers.

M. piperita citrata—Orange Mint.

Deliciously sweet; used in beverages. Would make a good ground cover.

M. spicata—Spearmint.

For mint jelly, iced tea and other beverages, candy and icings.

Myrrhis odorata—Sweet Cicely.

Grows 24 inches. Fragrant, fern-like downy foliage.

Nepeta cataria—Catnip.

Principally grown for feline pleasure but also made into a tea for human headaches. 3 feet high, with pale, downy foliage and pale purple flowers.

Origanum dictamnus—Dittany of Crete.

Grey wooly leaves. Pinkish. 80c each.

Ruta graveolens—Rue.

Small, but handsome, half-hardy. The blue-green leaves suggest Maidenhair Ferns.

Salvia officinalis—Sage.

hort. var. **Holt's Mammoth**. This variety produces much larger leaves of superior quality to ordinary Sage. It does not produce seed.

Sanguisorba minor—Burnet.

Graceful, compound leaves, oblong heads of very small white or rosy flowers. To 1 foot.

Satureja montana—Winter Savory.

Has shrub-like growth with white flowers. Grows to 1 foot.

Stachys lanata—Betony, Lamb's Ears.

Grows to 18 inches. Wooly grey leaves with purple flowers.

Baron Solemacher—Runnerless Strawberry.

An everbearing runnerless type having small fruit of good eating quality when crushed, sugared and allowed to set for a short time. Will grow well in poor soil. Good ground cover or edging plant.

Thymus serpyllum—Mother-of-Thyme.

Very low, creeping sub-shrub used for carpeting ground in herb gardens, between stepping stones, etc.

T. serpyllum lanuginosus, var. albus.—White Mountain Thyme.

Light green foliage on ground-hugging plants with white flowers. Best variety to plant between flagstones on terraces.

T. serpyllum lanuginosus var. citriodorus—Lemon Thyme.

Foliage smells and tastes like lemon.

T. serpyllum lanuginosus, var. splendens—Scarlet Thyme. Firefly Thyme.

Dark green, prostrate foliage with bright rosy red blooms.

T. vulgaris—Common Thyme.

Used like other varieties in gardens and for seasoning soups, cheese dishes and salads in the culinary department.

PUTNEY'S SPECIAL ROSES

We are offering a few outstanding old fashioned bush roses and climbers this year. We shall have our usual Fine Selection of Potted Floribundas and Hybrid Teas for our customers calling at the Nursery. All roses shipped in spring only.

BUSH ROSES

Austrian Copper.

A rare and very striking rose. Vivid flame and gold single flowers. Very showy. **\$1.75 each.**

Cecile Brunner. Sweetheart Rose.

A cherished little Polyantha Rose for boutonnières, corsages, nosegays or just to admire. Dainty, blush-pink buds open into exquisite, small flowers of light pink with yellow bases. Plants grow 15 to 18 inches high. **\$1.50 each.**

Harrison's Yellow.

Showy, semi-double yellow flowers. **\$1.25 each.**

Father Hugo's Rose. Garden Rose of China.

Single yellow flowers in long, arching sprays. Perfectly hardy. Makes a large shapely shrub to 6 feet in height and blossoms in late May with *Spiraea vanhouttei*. **\$1.50 each.**

Sweetbrier.

"Eglantine" of old books. Lovely single pink, clustered flowers on tall, erect shrubs with scented young leaves. A choice shrub that grows practically anywhere **\$1.75 each.**



ROSES

OUTSTANDING CLIMBING ROSES

R.=Rambler LFC.=Large-flowered Climber

Usually planted 6 to 8 feet apart.

2-year, No. 1 plants **\$1.50 each.**

Blaze. (LFC.) Vivid scarlet flowers in June and occasionally during summer and fall on well-established plants. An improved, partially everblooming Paul's Scarlet. Good foliage.

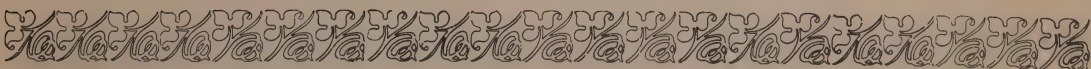
Dorothy Perkins. (R.) About the most popular Rambler Rose. Double, pink, clustered flowers freely borne. An excellent Rose for covering banks.

New Dawn. (LFC.) Apple-blossom-pink blooms against a background of glossy green foliage. Truly everblooming from June to frost. Flowers large; plants vigorous and healthy.

Silver Moon. (LFC.) Big, semi-double, white flowers open wide with golden centers. Especially lovely at dusk. Good foliage.

Wichuriana—Memorial Rose.

A trailing rose quickly covering the ground with its small glossy green leaves. A good ground cover plant for dry places or banks. Single pure white flowers.



VINES FOR MANY USES

Much charm may be added to homes and gardens by the use of vines. Unsightly buildings, raw corners, crude fences, old posts, stumps, and unsightly rock piles are easily transformed into points of beauty and interest when covered with a vine of some sort. Vines soften lines and create beauty. The expense is small and the returns are big.

Aristolochia durior—Dutchman's Pipe Vine.

A rapid-growing vine with very large leaves and unique, brownish flowers which resemble miniature tobacco pipes. **\$2.50 each.**

Campsis radicans—Trumpet Vine.

Old favorite, twining vine with exotic, showy orange-scarlet trumpets from late July to September. Often used for covering stumps; if trained on a tall stake and its longest shoots cut back occasionally, it looks like a small flowering tree. **\$1.50 each.**

Celastrus scandens—American Bittersweet.

Orange-red berries that typify autumn in New England woods. **\$1.50 each.**

Clematis paniculata—Sweet Autumn Clematis.

Twining vine for covering fences, trellises, arbors, etc. Sometimes used as a groundcover in shady spots. In September it is covered with fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers followed by feathery seed-pods as ornamental as flowers. **\$1.75 each.**

Euonymus fortunei—Common Wintercreeper.

Evergreen shrub, trailing, or climbing by rootlets. Hardy. Leaves about 1 inch. 3 year plants. **\$1.75 each.**

E. fortunei, var. vegetus—Bigleaf Wintercreeper.

Similar to above, but with larger, more leathery leaves. 3 year plants. **\$1.75.**

Parthenocissus quinquefolia, var. engelmanni—Englemann's Creeper.

Similar to woodbine but with smaller, more refined leaves which turn scarlet in fall. Useful for covering low stone walls, tree trunks, rock piles, ledges and steep banks. Bluish black fruits are eaten by birds. **\$1.50 each.**

P. tricuspidata—Boston Ivy. Japanese Creeper.

Popular for covering brick, stone and stucco walls, to which it clings tenaciously without assistance. Tolerates city smog. Foliage turns scarlet in fall. **\$1.50 each.**



WISTARIA

Polygonum auberti—Silver Lace Vine. Silver-vine Fleeceflower.

One of the most rapidly growing vines, sometimes making a dense cover 25 feet high in a single season. Foamy sprays of white flowers completely cover the vine during late summer and fall. **\$1.50 each.**

Wistaria frutescens—American Wistaria.

Tall, vigorous, twining climber with lilac-purple flowers in June and July. Our plants were propagated from blooming wood. **\$2.00 each.**

A good suggestion! When planting any plants, be sure to get the soil packed solidly around the roots, using plenty of water in doing so. A weak nutrient solution is also advisable. Most plant failures are due to an air space around the roots.

We shall have a few potted Hybrid Clematis for our customers calling at the Nursery this spring.

A FINE SELECTION OF HARDY VERMONT GROWN SHRUBS

We suggest looking around your garden very carefully. Do you see any overgrown shrubs or large cumbersome bushes? These can easily detract from the beauty of your landscape. The long roots take a great amount of much needed moisture from other plants and of course probably cast shade where sunlight is needed. Such shrubs should be removed as quickly as possible. Give your garden this much needed "cleaning up" by removing this overgrown and undesirable material and at the same time give yourself the pleasant sensation of having acquired an entirely new picture in your garden.

NOTE: We make a small 25c extra charge for balling shrubs from June 1st to September 15. Our prices below are for shrubs moved bare root in spring and fall.

Berberis thunbergii—Japanese Barberry.

With red berries and small leaves, this is a deservedly popular shrub for hedges. It tolerates light shade. Also makes good specimens. 60c each.

B. thunbergii atropurpurea—Redleaf Japanese Barberry.

Red-purple leaves make this a striking variety of the above. Often used to edge evergreen plantings (especially where dogs are a nuisance). 90c each.

Calycanthus floridus—Sweetshrub.

A fairly dwarf, symmetrical shrub, the leaves of which are fragrant. Chocolate colored, sweet scented flowers. 2 to 3 feet. \$1.75 each.

Caryopteris, hort. hybrid, Blue Mist—Hardy Blue Spiraea.

This charming low growing shrub is a real contribution to the meager list of summer and fall blooming shrubs. It is covered from August till autumn frost with clusters of powder-blue fringed flowers. Foliage is silvery green in color. 18 to 24 inches ultimate height. \$1.75 each.

Chaenomeles lagenaria—Flowering Quince.

This handsome shrub is one of the first to flower in the spring and is a mass of lovely scarlet blooms. Glossy green foliage. 18 to 24 inches. \$1.75 each.

Clethra alnifolia—Summersweet. Sweet Pepperbush.

Dependable native with delightfully fragrant, white racemes of bloom in late July and August when flowering shrubs are scarcest. Makes a shapely, 5 to 8-foot bush. 18 to 24 inches. \$2.00 each.

Cornus stolonifera—Redtwig Dogwood.

White flowers in May and June. Blood-red twigs make a striking contrast with winter snow. 2 to 3 feet. \$1.75 each.

Cotinus coggygia—Smoketree.

Misty purple, smoke-like blossoms in late June which last through most of the summer. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.25 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.00 each.

Cotoneaster horizontalis—Rock Cotoneaster. Rockspray.

Low, spreading, semi-evergreen shrub only 1½ to 3 feet high. Small pink flowers in June followed by bright red berries in fall. Just the thing for planting among rocks and at the corners of walks and retaining walls. 9 to 12 inch spread, \$2.20.



EUONYMUS ALATUS

Euonymus alatus—Winged Euonymus.

The peculiar cork-winged bark of this desirable shrub is attractive. Green foliage turning brilliant red in the fall. 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$3.50 each.

E. europaeus—European Euonymus.

Brilliant fall foliage and bright pink fruit in early fall, turning orange in October. One of the lesser known shrubs, but very valuable in almost any landscape. Up to 15 feet in height. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

Forsythia intermedia spectabilis—Showy Border Forsythia.

7 to 10 feet. Bright yellow profusion of bloom before the leaves in early spring. Generally regarded as the finest variety of Forsythia. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each.

F. intermedia spectabilis.

hort. var. **Lynwood Gold**. New variety, extremely floriferous, very large yellow flowers. Originated in Ireland. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each.

F. suspensa—Weeping Forsythia.

A weeping species with long, trailing branches for planting at the top of retaining walls and other locations where a weeping type is desired. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

SHRUBS—continued

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora—Snowhill Hydrangea.

3 to 6 feet. Large, showy white flowers like snowballs almost cover the large leaves. Blooms in July when few other shrubs (except Summersweet) are in flower, is not fussy about soil and tolerates some shade. 2 to 3 feet, **\$2.00 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$3.00 each**.



CLETHRA

H. paniculata grandiflora—Peegee Hydrangea.

6 feet. The popular variety with huge trusses of white bloom in August, which gradually change to pink. 2 to 3 feet, **\$2.00 each**.

Kolkwitzia amabilis—Beautybush.

A very graceful bush with long, curving branches covered with little bunches of pink and white flowers. A most outstanding shrub. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.75 each**.

Ligustrum amurense. Amur Privet.

Even harder than the following. 18 to 24 inches. 5 to 40 plants at **40c each**.

L. ibolium—Ibolium Privet.

Best Privet for hedges in the North. Looks like the California Privet, with the same glossy foliage, but is much harder although it will occasionally die back to the ground in very cold sections north of here. Small white flowers in June and July. We have exceptionally nice, bushy plants this year. 18 to 24 inches at **40c each**.

Lonicera tatarica—Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle.

6 to 12 feet. One of the most popular and dependable shrubs—hardy anywhere, blooms profusely, fragrant, not fussy about soil and grows in sun or shade. Pink flowers in May, bright green foliage, translucent red berries in midsummer. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$1.75 each**.

Philadelphus coronarius—Sweet Mockorange.

10 feet. This is the beautiful, old-fashioned shrub with sweet-scented, white flowers in late May or June which old-timers call "sweet syringa." 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$2.00 each**.

P. virginialis—Virginal Mockorange.

Orange-blossom fragrance and the pure white, semi-double blooms on established plants are as beautiful as gardenias. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$2.00 each**.

Prunus glandulosa rosea—Double Pink Flowering Almond. Almond Cherry.

An old-fashioned, very hardy shrub common in cemeteries and about abandoned houses. Color, bright pink. 18 to 24 inches. Plants **\$2.00 each**.

P. Glandulosa Alba—Same as above only white. **\$2.00 each**.

P. tomentosa—Manchu Cherry.

Compact, upright, tree-like. White flowers, red fruit. 18 to 24 inches, **\$2.00 each**.

P. triloba—Flowering Plum.

Double pink flowers in early spring on a shrub which grows so large (20 to 25 feet) that it has come to be quite generally known as the "Rose Tree of China." 2 to 3 feet, **\$3.00 each**.

Robinia hispida—Rose Acacia.

3 to 4 feet. Pink, sweetpea-like flowers in May or early June. As it spreads rapidly from the roots, it is excellent for beautifying steep banks and barren spots. Seems to grow better in poor soil than in good. 2 to 3 feet, **\$2.00 each**.

Salix purpurea nana—Dwarf Blue Arctic Willow. 3 to 4 feet. Charming, low-growing shrub with bluish foliage. Very hardy. Just the ticket for a hedge or a low, formal edging. 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.25 each**, 10 or more at **\$1.00 each**.

Spiraea bumalda Anthony Waterer—Anthony Waterer Spirea.

3 feet. Compact shrub with crimson flowers in June and July. Free-flowering. Useful at corners of drives, as it does not interfere with view of traffic. 15 to 18 inches, **\$1.50 each**.

S. prunifolia—Bridalwreath.

6 to 8 feet. This is the true Bridalwreath, not to be confused with Vanhoutte Spirea. Small, white, double flowers in spring and neat dark green, glossy foliage that turns orange in autumn. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.75 each**.



FLOWERING ALMOND

SHRUBS—continued

S. thunbergi—Thunberg Spirea.

3 to 5 feet. Early, free-flowering, graceful shrub. White blooms. Upright branches, round shape and feathery foliage make this an outstanding Spirea. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.50 each**.

S. vanhouttei—Vanhoutte Spirea.

7 to 9 feet. Most popular species. Covered with snow-white flowers in May on vigorous, bushy shrub. Useful as a tall, untrimmed hedge and for specimens. 2 to 3 feet, **\$2.00 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$2.50 each**.

Syringa vulgaris—Common Lilac.

Purple. 10 to 20 feet. The symbol of New England and the state flower of New Hampshire. Fragrant, purple to lilac flowers open about Memorial Day and continue well into June. Absolutely hardy and endures neglect. Fits into almost any planting scheme. 2 to 3 feet, **\$2.50 each**.

White—Similar to the Purple but with pure white, extremely fragrant flowers. Both varieties make good tall hedges or screens. 2 to 3 feet, **\$2.50 each**.

Hybrids. Sometimes called French Hybrids.

They make smaller shrubs than the Common Lilacs and have much larger flowers in splendid colors. Plants often bloom when only 2 feet tall. Hardy and easy culture. Give them well-drained soil in sun, feed well with cow manure or fertilizer and lime the soil around them every fall for best flowering. 2 to 3 feet, **\$3.00 each**.

Belle de Nancy. Satiny pink. Double.

Charles Joly. Dark wine red.

Mme. Lemoine. White, double.

Mrs. Edward Harding. Rose-red to dark red. Double.

President Grevy. Blue, double.

Viburnum trilobum—American Cranberry Bush.

Grows to 10 feet. White flowers in June followed by bright scarlet fruit and vivid leaves in autumn. 2 to 3 feet, **\$1.75 each**.

Weigela rosea—Pink Weigela.

6 to 10 feet. A lovely, old-fashioned shrub with rose-pink flowers in May and June. 2 to 3 feet, **\$2.00 each**.

W. hort. var. Bristol Ruby. Pat. 492.

7 to 8 feet. Brilliant ruby-red flowers are borne profusely in June and to a lesser extent throughout summer and early fall. Established shrubs in sunny locations are never out of bloom all summer long. 18 to 24 inches, **\$2.00 each**; 2 to 3 feet, **\$3.00 each**.



CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

For year-round satisfaction and a continuous display of beauty, use them for foundation plantings, for hedges, and for windbreaks. Evergreens are dug, balled and burlapped with no extra charge. The prices listed for all coniferous evergreens below are for stock taken at the nursery. Sorry. We can no longer ship any balled or burlapped plants.

Abies balsamea—Balsam Fir.

A symmetrical blue-green tree, the fragrance of which is so noticeable in the forests. Of great commercial value at Christmas time because from the twigs of this evergreen are made the finest Christmas wreaths and also the needles are used for making the fragrant Balsam pillows. We have only a few trees in the large sizes. Write for prices on small sizes.

A. concolor—White Fir. Silver Fir.

The beautiful silver-colored fir tree from the Rocky Mountains. Many consider it more beautiful than the Blue Spruce. These large Trees are not easily shipped. If interested in small sizes write us. 18–24". **\$5.00**.

Chamaecyparis plumosa—Green-Plumed Cypress. Sawara False Cypress.

A fluffy roundish-growing tree of medium height. 2 to 3 feet, \$5.00.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana—Pfitzer Juniper.

A low, useful semi-erect species attaining a height of four to five feet and not subject to wind-burning. 15 to 18 inches, \$5.50; 18 to 24 inches, \$6.50.

J. horizontalis plumosa—Andorra Juniper.

A more prostrate and softer form of Juniper which grows in a light soil. The foliage turns purple in autumn. 15 to 18 inches, \$5.50; 18 to 24 inches, \$6.50; 2 to 2½ feet, \$7.50.

J. sabina—Savin Juniper.

The ever-useful dwarf vase-shaped Juniper of dark-green color. 12 to 15 inches, \$4.00; 15 to 18 inches, \$5.00.

J. squamata meyeri—Meyer's Juniper.

An irregular, low-growing Juniper with heavy, intensely blue foliage, which turns purple in autumn. 15 to 18 inches, \$5.00.

Picea pungens—Colorado Green Spruce.

This tree is exactly like the Colorado Blue Spruce except in color. Extremely hardy with dense growth. 18 to 24 inches, \$4.00.

P. pungens glauca—Colorado Blue Spruce.

The well-known Colorado Blue Spruce. Symmetrical specimens which are an ornament to any lawn. 18-24", \$7.00.

Pinus mugo—Mugo Pine. Swiss Mountain Pine.

The dwarf, spreading pine so valuable for foundation or landscape effect. 15 to 18 inches, \$5.50; 18 to 24 inches, \$7.00.

Pinus resinosa—Red Pine.

Grows to 70 feet. A very hardy, ornamental, broad, open pyramidal pine of vigorous, rapid growth with stout spreading branches. Long, glossy dark green foliage. 2½-3 feet. \$4.50. 3-3½ feet \$6.00. 3½-4 feet \$8.00.

Taxus cuspidata—Japanese Yew.

The most satisfactory spreading plant for foundation use; as well as mixed evergreen borders. Olive-green new growth contrasts effectively with older dark green needles. Slow growing in sun or shade. 24-30 inches, \$9.00 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$7.00.



GLOBE ARBORVITAE

T. cuspidata capitata.

Probably the best upright evergreen for foundation use. Slow-growing compact, easily trimmed, rich dark green. Also for tall hedges in sun or shade. 15 to 18 inches, \$5.50 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$6.50 each; 2 to 2½ feet, \$8.50 each; 2½-3' \$13.00.



PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

T. cuspidata nana—Dwarf Yew.

Extremely slow-growing, spreading form; ideal where limited size is important. Sheer beauty if color, texture, form, hardiness and longevity make it one of the most valuable evergreens. 10 to 12 inches, \$4.00 each; 12 to 15 inches, \$5.00 each.

T. media hatfieldi—Hatfield Yew.

One of the finest forms of Yew. Broad columnar shape. We have some fine young specimens. 15 to 18 inches, \$6.00 each; 18-24" \$8.00.

T. media hicksi—Hicks' Yew.

Upright form with almost parallel sides. Desirable for medium hedges, accents or specimens. 18 to 24 inches, \$6.50 each; 2 to 2½ feet, \$9.25 each.

Thuja occidentalis—Eastern Arborvitae.

This evergreen from the far North is almost universally known. Adapted to almost any soil condition, especially where it is rather damp. Used in great quantity for hedging, cemetery or landscape planting. 2 to 3 feet, \$3.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$5.00.

Note—If you would like our 1960 Christmas Greens Folder and you don't receive it by November 10, please let us know and we shall send you one at once.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis—Pyramidal Arborvitae.

Densely branched, narrow columnar habit. Rich glossy green. Foundation and hedge use. 18 to 24 inches, **\$3.00 each**; 2 to 3 feet, **\$4.00**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$6.00 each**; 4 to 5 feet, **\$8.00 each**; 5 to 6 feet, **\$10.00 each**.

T. occidentalis woodwardi—Woodward Arborvitae.

One of the best Globe varieties. Requires little trimming, and seldom reaches 4 feet in height. 12 to 15 inches, **\$2.50 each**; 15 to 18 inches, **\$3.50 each**.

Tsuga canadensis—Canada Hemlock.

The graceful airy branches and broad pyramidal habit create a charming background for flowering trees and shrubs. Can be easily trimmed for any size hedge or grown for privacy in sun or shade. 18 to 24 inches, **\$4.50**; 2 to 2½ feet, **\$6.00**; 2½ to 3 feet, **\$7.50**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$9.00**.



CANADA HEMLOCK

HARDY AZALEAS & BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

Without question the finest, showiest group of hardy plants. The splendid foliage of these magnificent plants, coupled with their gorgeous blooms, make them the king of garden subjects.

The opportunities for using these plants are unlimited. The gaiety and richness they furnish enliven and bring out the best in landscape pictures.

They prefer an acid soil. A permanent mulch of leaves or peat moss around the base is very beneficial.

Our broad leaved evergreens are grown in full sun so that they will not lose their leaves if set in a similar exposure. These plants can be dug, balled and burlapped, and moved at almost any time during the growing season. Prices are "at the Nursery" prices. No shipping of balled and burlapped plants.

Azalea arborescens—Sweet Azalea.

Intensely delicious fragrance, pinkish-white flowers in mid-June. 2 to 3 feet, **\$6.50 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$8.00 each**.

A. calendulacea lutea—Flame Azalea.

This thrives over a wide range. Blossoms very freely when young, varying in color from pale yellow to dark red. Extremely colorful in May and early June. 2 to 3 feet, **\$7.50 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$9.00 each**.

A. nudiflora—Pinxterbloom Azalea.

We think is the best of all the species. The deep rose flowers almost bury the bush in late May and the intense clove pink fragrance is wafted for a considerable distance in the evening. Will grow in either wet or dry ground. Also called Swamp Pink or Mountain Pink. 2 to 3 feet, **\$6.00 each**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$8.00 each**.

A. vaseyi—Pinkshell Azalea.

Clear, light-pink blooms before the leaves in May. A free-bloomer, even when small, and very choice. 2 to 3 feet, **\$6.50 each**.

A. viscosa—White Swamp Azalea.

A fragrant white azalea which blooms throughout most of the summer. 2 to 3 feet, **\$7.00 each**.

Daphne cneorum—Garland Flower. Rose Daphne.

The pink arbutus-like flowers with their clove-pink fragrance are known to nearly everyone. Flowers in May and June. Prefers full sun and well-drained soil. 9 to 12 inches, **\$2.50 each**.



MOUNTAIN LAUREL

Kalmia latifolia—Mountain Laurel.

Fine bushy plants of this evergreen shrub enhance the beauty of New England and the Appalachian region in late spring and early summer. These are fine nursery grown specimen plants. 15 to 18 inches, **\$5.00 each**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$6.50 each**; 2 to 2½ feet, **\$7.50 each**.

Leucothoe catesbaei—Drooping Leucothoe.

Arching branches with a profusion of white bell shaped flowers in the spring. Rich bronzy foliage. 12 to 18 inches, **\$5.00 each**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$6.50 each**.

Pieris floribunda—Mountain Fetterbush.

White "lily-of-the-valley" flowers in terminal racemes in late April or May. Of low-growing habit with rich evergreen leaves. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. 12 to 15 inches, **\$4.50**; 15 to 18 inches, **\$6.50**.

Rhodora canadensis—Rhodora.

The native lavender form of the Azalea family. Grows 3 to 4 feet in height in any acid soil. Excellent for naturalizing around pools or along the edges of woodland paths. 2 to 3 feet, **\$6.00**.

Rhododendron catawbiense—Catawba Rhododendron.

We have some very nice plants this year. This Rhododendron is the most reliable of all the species. In Northern Vermont it has blossomed after withstanding temperatures of fifty below zero. The foliage is broad and healthy. Pink to red blossoms in June. 12 to 18 inches, **\$6.00 each**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$7.00 each**; 2 to 2½ feet, **\$8.00 each**.

R. maximum—Great Laurel. Rosebay Rhododendron.

This is the most northern species, being found growing "wild" in Northern New England, although as a matter of fact, the Catawba seems to withstand greater extremes of temperature. These should apparently be grown in some shade. Blossoms in July are white tinged with pink. 12 to 18 inches, **\$6.00 each**; 18 to 24 inches, **\$7.00 each**; 2 to 2½ feet, **\$8.00 each**.

SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES

Trees are of basic importance in any landscape plan. Beautiful in themselves, they furnish shade from the hot summer sun, frame the view of the house from the street, and frame vistas from the windows. They impart a sense of permanency, screen undesirable views and serve innumerable other purposes.

Acer platanoides schwedleri nigra—Crimson King Maple. Plant Patent 735.

A beautiful form of Schwedler maple. Its foliage remains a deep russet red through all the summer months. A very fine new introduction for a lawn shade tree. 6 to 8 branched, **\$9.50 each**.

A. dasycarpum—Silver Maple.

A very fast growing Maple. An excellent shade tree growing to large size and giving good shade. The leaves are silvery on the underside. 3 to 4 foot trees, **\$2.50 each**.

A. saccharum—Sugar Maple.

75 feet. Aristocrat of shade trees. Deep green foliage all summer, supplying cool, comfortable shade, turns yellow and orange and sometimes red in fall. The source of maple syrup and sugar. Grows about anywhere. 6 to 8 feet, **\$6.50 each**; 8 to 10 feet, **\$8.50 each**.

Betula alba laciniata, (B. pendula oycoviensis)
—Cutleaf Weeping Birch.

White bark and deeply cut, graceful foliage on pendulous branches. Casts light shade. A desirable specimen on lawns. 6 to 8 feet, **\$8.50 each**.

B. papyrifera—Paper Birch. Canoe Birch.

The glistening white bark of the Canoe or Paper Birch against dark green hemlocks makes a lovely picture. Ideal background for your wild garden or shady glen. Small Canoe Birches have brown bark which turns white when the diameter of each stem reaches about one inch. Birches should be transplanted only in early spring. 4 to 5 feet, **\$3.00 each**; 5 to 6 feet, **\$4.50 each**; 8 to 10 feet, **\$10.00 each**.

Canoe Birch Clumps, 2 or more from one root. 5 to 6 feet, **\$3.00 per stem**.



MAPLE TREE

Chionanthus virginicus—White Fringetree.

Shrublike tree, very lovely. Dark green glossy foliage, quantities of snow-white, fringy blossoms in spring. Fragrant. 18 to 24 inches, **\$1.50 each**.

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis—Moraine Locust.

hort. var. **Moraine**. Plant Patent 836. New tree sensation. Round-headed when young, but tall and vase shaped when older. Rapid grower; clean—no seedpods or thorns. Hardy and thrives under city conditions in any soil. Insect and disease resistant. 5-6 feet branched. **\$6.75 each**.

NEW SUNBURST LOCUST

Plant Patent No. 1313

This is a new Locust completely free of thorn, free flowering without seeding, resistant to insects and disease and has an excellent spreading branching habit. It is symmetrical and has a broad pyramid head. **Bright Golden bronze coloring is limited to 8 to 10 inches of branch tips. The rest is deep green.** This is truly an outstanding tree. Price, 3-4 foot branched trees, **\$5.00 each**.

Malus—Flowering Crabapples.

Hardy, picturesque, rugged small trees unsurpassed for ornamental planting as specimens and for variation in height of shrub borders. All varieties are covered with flowers in spring and most have colorful little apples in fall, some large enough for culinary use. Called "Crabs" for short.

Bechtel Double-flowering Crab. 15 feet. Often called a "rose tree" because its delicate pink, double flowers not only look like small hybrid tea roses but they also have the tea rose fragrance. 3 to 4 foot trees, **\$3.00 each**.

Dolgo Crab. 25 feet. Single white flowers. Juicy red fruits make delicious, ruby-red jelly. 3 to 4 foot trees, **\$3.00 each**.

Eley Crab. 25 feet. Rosy carmine flowers with big, broad petals. Leaves reddish in spring and purplish during summer. Showy red fruits. 3 to 4 foot trees, **\$3.00 each**.

Hopa Crab. 25 feet. Covered with crimson buds opening into rose-pink flowers in April. Fruit has red-skin and red flesh; makes nice jelly. 3 to 4 foot trees, **\$3.00 each**.

Sargent Crab. 6 to 8 feet. Low, shrubby variety. Pure white flowers with yellow anthers. Scarlet fruits hang on until spring. 3 to 4 foot trees, **\$4.00 each**.

Salix babylonica—Babylon Weeping Willow.

One of the best weeping trees. Long, pendulous branches. 60 feet. 6 to 8 feet, **\$4.00 each**.

S. blanda—Wisconsin Weeping Willow.

40 to 50 feet. Fast growing, with pendulous branches. Very graceful. Try to avoid planting it in dry locations. 6 to 8 feet, **\$4.00 each**.

Sorbus aucuparia—European Mountainash.

30 feet. Lacy white flowers in spring and clusters of bright red berries in late summer and fall. Symmetrical tree with dark green, pinnate leaves. 30 feet. 4 to 5 feet, **\$3.50 each**; 6 to 8 feet, **\$5.00**.

Ulmus parvifolia—Chinese Elm.

60 feet. Best of all very fast-growing trees. Specimens have been known to gain 40 feet in height and 20 in spread in five years. Dense, dark green leaves are the first to appear in spring and the last to fall in autumn. Hardy in all but the very coldest sections and thrives in any but very wet soils. 4 to 5 feet, **\$3.00 each**; 5 to 6 feet, **\$4.50 each**.

FRUITS FOR THE HOME GARDEN

Only when you pick your own sun-ripened fruit directly from the trees and plants can you enjoy its full, delicious flavor. Not everyone has space to plant an orchard of standard fruit trees, but almost everyone has room for a few berry plants and two or three dwarf apple or pear trees. Plums and peaches require only slightly more space. Don't overlook the fact that fruit trees are ornamental as well as productive.



APPLE TREE

STANDARD APPLES

Dates following descriptions indicate when the fruit is at its best. Two varieties should be planted for proper pollination. 2 year, 11/16 caliper, \$2.25 each.

Red Astrachan. Attractive red summer Apple which begins bearing young. Flesh white, crisp and juicy, with pleasant acid savor. One of the best Apples for small home ground because the healthy trees require little spraying. Early Aug.

Baldwin. Favorite winter Apple for both eating and cooking. Has a flavor all its own. Large, bright red fruits are crisp and juicy. December to March.

Cortland. Best of the McIntosh hybrids and a good pollinator in McIntosh orchards. Bright red, splashed and striped with carmine and overlaid with purplish bloom. Flesh white, firm and juicy. Excellent for small home grounds. Oct. to Feb.

Red Delicious. High-quality dessert Apple. Large, brilliant dark red with fine-grained, tender, crisp, juicy flesh. Mild flavor and pleasing aroma. Dec. to March.

Early McIntosh. Fruit similar to McIntosh but ripens much earlier and, naturally, does not keep so long in storage. August.

McIntosh Red. Extra well-colored fruit with white, crisp, juicy flesh, subacid in flavor and possessing an appetizing aroma. The most popular commercial variety. Must be planted with another variety for cross-pollination. October to January.

Red Northern Spy. Best flavor of all! Waits longer than most varieties to come into bearing. Large, red-striped and mildly acid. Nov. to April or even May.

Rhode Island Greening. An all-time favorite. Greenish yellow cooking Apple which keeps well and is not half bad for eating out of hand during winter and early spring. December to April.

Wealthy. Best fall Apple for home gardens and a good pollinator. Brilliant red fruits of moderate size. Flesh of fine quality, white sometimes streaked with red. Relatively good keeper. Trees very hardy and healthy, beginning to bear in about four years. Sept. 15 to 20.

Yellow Transparent. One of the best summer Apples. Pale yellow with acid flavor, making it excellent for cooking. Good to eat, too! Makes a comparatively small tree, which begins bearing at an early age. Early August.



DELICIOUS APPLE

DWARF APPLES.

2 year, 11/16 caliper trees, \$3.75 each.

Dwarf Apple and Pear trees solve the problem of lack of space. A dwarf tree requires no more space in your yard than a large shrub. The fruit produced is at least equal in size and quality to that borne on standard trees. Dwarf Apple trees should be spaced 15 feet apart to permit full development and fruit production. However, they are often set as close as 10 to 12 feet where space is restricted.

Cortland.

Red Delicious.

Yellow Delicious.

Yellow Transparent.

Red McIntosh.

CRABAPPLES.

2 year, 11/16 caliper, \$3.00 each.

Dolgo. For fruit and beauty. This dual-purpose variety is planted as often for its outstanding beauty as for the fruit it yields. The apples of good size are full of juice, which makes delicious, ruby-red jelly. Ripens in early fall.

Hyslop. Tall-growing, old-fashioned variety popular in New England. Its bright red fruits are esteemed for jelly and for pickling. The bloom is snow-white and completely covers the tree. The leading commercial variety.

5-VARIETY APPLE TREE

A whole orchard on a single tree. No pollination problem. One tree bears all the following varieties, each in its season: Yellow Delicious, Red Rome Beauty, Cortland, McIntosh Red and Lodi. 2 year, 4 to 6 foot trees, **\$4.50 each.**



McINTOSH APPLE

SOUR CHERRIES.

2 year, 11/16 caliper. **\$2.50 each.**

Montmorency. The favorite "pie Cherry." Bright, clear red fruits are good sized and have fine flavor. Can be eaten right off the tree and make the best pies and other desserts. Ripens in mid-July.

SWEET CHERRIES.

2 year, 11/16 caliper. **\$2.75 each.**

Black Tartarian. Very large, bright purplish black, juicy fruit of rich flavor. Ripens June and July.

Napoleon. A choice yellow Cherry of very high quality. Also known as White Oxheart and Royal Anne. Yellow fruits have attractive red cheeks and firm, rich, sweet flesh. Ripens early in July.

Dwarf Cherries. These are healthy and vigorous. **\$3.75 each.**

Meteor. A cross between the well known Montmorency, with a very hardy small fruit, medium dark red unnamed cherry that has been obtained from Canada. A strong, vigorous grower with an upright moderately spreading habit. The fruit is large, blocky and oval and a very clear bright red.

North Star. A cross between a very hardy Siberian Cherry and an English Morello. The fruit is a bright red, changing to mahogany red. Ripens July 5th to 10th.

PEACHES.

Plant in spring only. Remove nearly all the branches. 1 year, 11/16 caliper, **\$2.00 each.**

Belle of Georgia. The leading white-fleshed Peach and the variety most-grown in commercial orchards. Very large fruit on hardy trees. Grows equally well North or South. Red-cheeked fruit is firm and juicy, with excellent flavor. Stone semi-free to free. Early September.

Champion. Best white-fleshed Peach for eating out of hand. Large, creamy white, round fruit with red cheeks. Trees hardy and productive. Freestone. Early September.

Elberta. Most popular yellow-fleshed Peach and the leading market variety. Big yellow fruit with ruddy cheeks is juicy and tasty. Trees bear heavily and uniformly. Freestone. Mid-September.

Hale-Haven. Beautiful to look at and delicious to eat. Large, handsomely colored fruit with yellow flesh. Prolific, hardy, vigorous trees. An exceptionally good variety for either the home garden or the commercial orchard. Good shipper. Freestone. Early September.

Red Haven. Extra early. If you have space for only one Peach tree, this is the kind to choose. Fruit is bright red with yellow flesh of fine quality, yet firm enough for shipping. Trees are self-pollenizing, heavy-yielding and hardy. Freestone. Late August.

STANDARD PEARS.

At least two varieties of Pears should be planted to provide cross-pollination. 2 year, No. 1 grade, **\$2.25 each.**

Bartlett. Everybody's favorite. Large, golden yellow fruits with reddish blush on sunny side. Flesh is tender and juicy with a taste-provoking aroma. The leading market variety. Excellent for canning. September.

Beurre Bosc. Best for eating. Brownish yellow with long, tapering neck. Flesh is tender, buttery, very juicy, with rich flavor and pleasing aroma. Fruit keeps until January. Ripens in September.

Clapp's Favorite. Earliest Pear of high quality. A very good pollinator for Bartlett, which it closely resembles in size, shape, coloring and flavor. About the easiest variety to grow well in home gardens. Ripens just after the middle of August.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. "Tops" for home gardens. The fruit excites wonder and admiration by its enormous size and wonderful taste. Color is a russeted, greenish yellow. Most flavorful during November and December. Ripens in late September.

Seckel. Sweetest of all. The small, juicy, golden brown fruits with deep reddish brown cheeks melt in your mouth. Trees are healthy, vigorous, hardy and bear young. September.

Dwarf Pear. Trees are low headed—reach a maximum height of 7 to 9 feet. May be planted as close as 10 to 12 feet apart. 2 year heavy trees. **\$3.75 each.**

Duchesse Bartlett
Clapp's Favorite Seckel

PLUMS.

Plant in spring only. Not self pollinating. No. 1 grade, \$2.50 each.

Abundance. Delicious, cherry-red fruit of large size are borne in abundance. Good both for eating out of hand and for canning. Should be picked just before fully ripe because they will keep better and develop superior flavor. Mid-August.

Burbank. A good companion variety for Abundance and ripens a week later. Very large, bright reddish purple coloring and firm, meaty flesh. Good for shipping and canning. Trees umbrella-shaped. Late August.

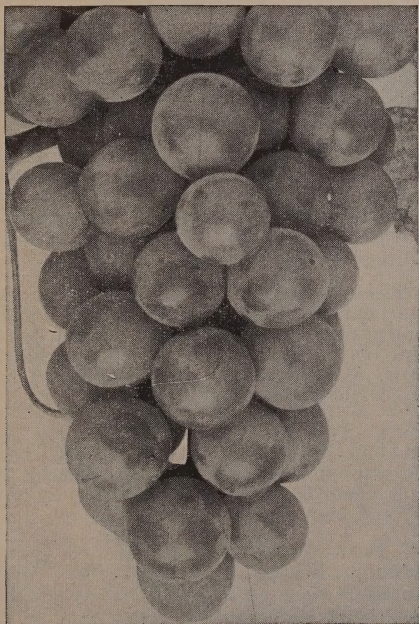
Damson. The variety everybody wants! Dark purple, medium-sized fruit in thick clusters. Tastes best when picked fully ripe after a light frost. One of the best Plums for cooking. Late September.

Green Gage. This is the true Bavay's Green Gage or Reine Claude. Unsurpassed for richness of flavor, abundance of juice and appetizing aroma. Large, beautiful fruit is pale yellow, marked with red when in full sun. Late September.

Stanley. Best prune-type Plum for home garden or market. Bears in three years from planting, ripens earlier than other prunes and is exceptionally productive. Large, deep blue-purple fruit is firm, sweet and delicious. September 20 to 25.

GRAPES

These selected Grape vines are easy to grow and are adapted to a wide range of soils and climate. Ask for Cultural Directions for Grapes with your order, if you have not raised Grapes before. We offer only selected, 2 year No. 1 vines at the following prices for all varieties: 75c each; 10 or more of same variety at 60c each.



CONCORD GRAPES

Caco. Red. A red Grape which is becoming a great favorite. The large, sweet berries make this an excellent variety for home gardens on fences, trellises, arbors, etc.

Concord. Blue. Deservedly the most popular Grape for both gardens and commercial vineyards. Succeeds over a large area. Hardy, productive and an excellent shipper. Berries and bunches large.

Fredonia. Black. Plant is a strong, healthy grower. Berries are large and juicy. Clusters medium size.

Portland. White. Vine is hardy, healthy and productive. Bunch and berries largest of all white Grapes. Early.

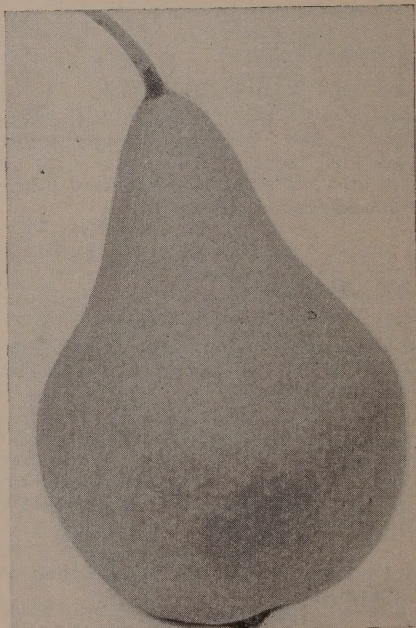
NUT TREES

Butternut. White Walnut.

A lofty, spreading tree, valued as a lawn specimen and commercially for its wood as well as for its nuts. The nuts, which are much used in maple sugar frosting and candy, are long, large, oily, tasty and nutritious. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.00 each.

Chinese Chestnut.

One of the finest trees you can plant, both for its sweet nuts and as a handsome lawn tree. Nuts are larger than those of the American Chestnut, which many of us remember from childhood. Trees often bear when only 3 to 4 feet tall. Plant two for cross-pollination. Hardy as far north as Connecticut and Indiana. Blight resistant. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.50 each; 4 to 5 feet, \$4.50 each.



BARTLETT PEAR

QUINCE

Orange Quince.

No. 1 grade, \$2.25 each.

For preserves, jellies and to bring out the flavor in apple sauce. The trees, low and shrubby, are as ornamental as any shrub in bloom and the flowers are quite fragrant. Fruits are large, golden yellow and of excellent flavor. Ripen in September.

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RASPBERRIES.

Prices of the three varieties listed below: 10 of the same variety for \$2.50; 25 for \$5.00; 50 for \$9.00; 100 for \$17.50.

Latham Raspberry. Red. The most easily grown and hardiest variety. Excellent quality and delicious. Very hardy. The leading commercial variety. Ripens during first ten days of July.

Taylor Raspberry. Red. One of the best, especially for home gardens. Large berries of superior quality on plants that are vigorous, heavy yielding and strongly resistant to disease. A mid-season variety, ripening just after Latham.

A New Everbearing Red RASPBERRY

Durham Raspberry. A two-crop variety that ripens its fall crop before frost. Introduced by the University of New Hampshire. Far and away the best everbearing red Raspberry to date. The summer crop of medium-size, high-quality fruit ripens in June. The big fall crop of large luscious berries ripens from late August until October. At last we have a heavy fall producer which ripens its crop early enough to escape fall freezes.

If you really want a big yield of very high-quality fall Raspberries, plant Durham.

10 for \$3.00; 25 for \$6.50; 50 for \$12.00; 100 for \$23.00.

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington.

An excellent rust-resistant variety for either home garden or market. Rapid growing, yielding thick, long, straight stalks that are tender even when tall. Once again, we have strong two-year plants that will start bearing lightly the year after being set out. The plants are usually set 18 inches apart in rows 4 to 5 feet apart. The roots should be covered with 6 to 8 inches of soil. 25 for \$2.25; 100 for \$6.75; 1,000 for \$45.00.

RHUBARB

McDonald.

A NEW, early, very red, less acid Rhubarb. The variety everybody is planting. Outyields most other varieties. Produces stalks 2 feet tall that are red all the way down. Strong divisions: \$1.10 each; 10 or more at \$1.00 each.

Grow Giant Cultivated BLUEBERRIES

Everybody likes the big, delicious modern Blueberries. You can raise them easily in your garden if the soil is naturally acid or if you make it so by adding peat or leafmold from under pines or oaks. We offer three splendid varieties especially selected to provide the essential cross-pollination and to produce big crops of delectable berries over a long season. Complete cultural directions are free on request.

Varieties: **Weymouth**—early
Stanley—midseason
Jersey—late

Vigorous 12 to 18 inch plants:
3 for \$4.50; 6 for \$8.00; 12 for \$12.95

STRAWBERRIES.

No fruit or vegetable garden is complete without a Strawberry patch. We recommend 25 plants for each member of the family. If you are not familiar with the rather simple requirements for growing Strawberries, ask on your order for our Cultural Directions for Strawberries.

June fruiting varieties.

Prices, 25 for \$1.50; 50 for \$2.50; 100 for \$4.00; 250 for \$8.00.

Howard 17 or Premier. Most popular commercial variety and a good, dependable one for home gardens. Large berries of uniform shape and size, excellent quality and rich color. Ripens early and is highly resistant to frost.

Catskill. The best-tasting Strawberry! Large berries with the flavorful tang of wild ones. Primarily a home-garden variety. High quality, splendid color. Ripens midseason.

Our Strawberry plants are virus free, which we strongly recommend, as the production is much higher.

Note: Any fruit should be planted in a well drained fertile soil. Fruit trees like a mulch, and regular fertilizer and spray programs. *Do not* spray peaches often with arsenic or lead.

Strawberry plants like a heavily manured, well drained soil containing a good amount of moisture.

We shall be glad to offer any suggestions or advice in person or by letter. Just ask for Larry. I am pleased to help in any way possible when I am around, or by any evening appointment here at the nursery.

IMPORTANT: Due to quarantine regulations, we do not accept orders for Strawberries to be shipped into California. Please order only in multiples of 25 plants.